



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 10, 1911

TUBERCULOSIS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

"SCIENTIFIC" SHOP WORK.

LOS ANGELES POLITICALLY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

No. 39

SHOP FEDERATION.

While there is little excitement manifested in any quarters, the strike of the Federation of Shop Employees is still on, and there is a better prospect of victory for the men than there has been at any time since the men went out more than a month ago.

The company has had thirty days in which to fill the places of the strikers, and it has been able to gather only a handful of men in each shop, and these are notoriously incompetent.

The companies have utterly failed to fill the places of the strikers, and it is more apparent than ever that the system federation is master of the situation to such an extent that the only hope of the railroads is to get the men back as individuals, and the remarkable stamina displayed by the rank and file of the strikers makes such a course highly improbable.

Every day the condition of the rolling stock becomes worse, and the plight of the roads more desperate. Trains are late on all the divisions. Because of lack of motive power the trip across the desert is a trying one to passengers and crew alike. The shop employees are confident of victory, and the press dispatches of movement of trains bears out their contention. The stories sent out by the press agents of the roads are at variance with news from inland cities, and we believe the reports from disinterested sources are nearer correct.

Striking shopmen on the Harriman lines have made a canvass of some of the firms here doing a large shipping business, and find that the Southern Pacific has for weeks been refusing to guarantee dates of arrival. Neither will it furnish cars for shipments, though promises in this line are abundant and free.

Governor Johnson is to make an investigation of the manner in which the railroads have been placing armed men in their yards and shops as special police without a license so to do, and the Labor Commissioner is investigating cases where the railroads have refused to pay some of their imported men after they left the employ of the companies.

All things considered, it is impossible to see how the railroads can hold out much longer, as their rolling stock is in a truly dangerous condition because of lack of repairs.

No desertions are reported from the ranks of the strikers, while the roads are unable to keep employees after bringing them here.

The desperation and viciousness of the Southern Pacific Railroad is given expression by the attempt of that company to force some of their employees to return to work or die of thirst.

Striking railroad shopmen at Gila, Ariz., are facing a Southern Pacific order that all water be cut off from their homes and that they be forbidden to get drinking water from water cars, according to a telegram from W. E. Stewart, a union labor officer there, to the Tucson branch of the Federation of Shopmen.

According to the telegram, the order has gone into effect, causing a serious problem for the strikers to solve, as Gila is situated on the desert, and the only two wells there are owned by the railroad and produce water unfit for use.

It is said that the railroad for twenty years has followed the custom of carrying drinking water to Gila and allowing the residents there the free use of it.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Tuberculosis and Social Reform

In a letter dated March 30, 1910, to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, The Fels Fund Commission wrote as follows:

"The medical men composing your organization cannot but be aware that the conditions under which the poor are required to live and work is largely responsible for the existence of tuberculosis. Knowing this, you must also know that so long as poverty exists the poor will be driven by necessity to live and work under disease-breeding conditions. Consequently, it would seem to be an essential part of the work of your organization to join with us in attempting to secure the repeal of the unjust laws that are forcing the great bulk of the American people into poverty. Most of your members are sincerely desirous of doing all that is possible to remove the causes of disease and will not be deterred by any desire to serve plutocratic interests first. To such members, we suggest a study of our program, with particular reference to the effect it will have in enabling workers to exercise freer choice in the matter of dwellings and conditions of employment."

Dr. G. Harlan Wells, in addressing the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Society's annual meeting, at Bedford Springs, spoke as follows:

"During the last ten years, a crusade has been carried on against tuberculosis in every civilized country. Much good has been accomplished, and the death rate considerably diminished. This has led some enthusiasts to say that within twenty-five years tuberculosis would be banished from the earth. Such statements are not only unwarranted and unreasonable, but also misleading, and calculated to hinder real progress in this direction.

"Medical scientists have discovered the living cause of the disease and effective means of destroying it. They have also discovered that the factors concerned in the perpetuation and propagation of this disease are overwork, child labor, poverty, want, intemperate use of alcoholic liquors and narcotic drugs, and all the various forms of vice and debauchery.

"Until these conditions are removed, or vastly improved, tuberculosis will continue to claim its victims. When the wealth of the nation is so distributed that each man receives enough and no man too much; when child labor shall have been abolished and when factories are conducted with a view of conserving the health of the employees, as well as for the purpose of earning dividends; when man shall have reached that stage of moral development where he is able to rise above the numerous forms of vice and debauchery that now degrade him physically and morally, then may he hope to see tuberculosis eradicated."

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

Its Relation to Land Values.

(By Richard Caverly.)

Letter No. 16.

The problem of the distribution of wealth is entangled by so many other problems arising from the complexity of trade and from the movements of money that the chief difficulty has been to find the problem itself, to separate it from the maze of facts and to set it out clearly so that the reader may see them.

At the outset, we are hampered by a vague and uncertain meaning as to what is commonly meant by sharing in wealth. We find wealth in two great divisions, which are quite distinct and which consist first of a great quantity and variety of consumable goods necessary to support life, and which must be widely distributed. The very nature of this primary wealth, the ease with which it may decay and is lost, necessity for its rapid production and consumption, prevent any considerable part of this kind of wealth from being stored up for future use. This, it must be remembered, we call primary wealth.

The second great division, however, is capable of almost indefinite expansion and consists of the value of all natural resources of forests, farms, mines, rivers and lake sites for cities and towns, besides the multitude of improvements of every kind in buildings, factories, ships, railways and other forms of fixed property.

In the first, or primary, division of consumable goods, we can each have but a relatively small share at any time, and we are required, by nature's laws, to quickly restore the part consumed. But in the second division of fixed property, we do not have a fluctuating supply. It is very important to clearly distinguish between these two classes of wealth.

The relation between money and property is of the very greatest importance, in distributing wealth among the people, so much so that Proudhon declared, that if anyone could always obtain the value of his property, in money, and the value of his labor, in money on demand, all other problems of civilization would be solved by natural regulation. Money is a time-saving device, and, like any other tool, it must be in constant use in order to have value, and it is only useful when in circulation.

Although we may not be allowed to accumulate money without danger of loss, we may accumulate what is nearly as good—we may have credits, payable in money on demand; we may accumulate credits calling for five or more times the money in existence, and the frantic efforts of men to meet these calls for money will force a temporary corner in money and produce a panic.

To get a clear understanding of credits, it is necessary to understand the relation between the two great classes of wealth—before referred to—and the two great classes of currency.

In order to carry forward our modern system of business, where each man is working independently and buys what he consumes, we need a great store of goods on hand to meet the enormous demands of millions of consumers. Cash money is restricted by natural law to circulate in the production and distribution of primary wealth because when once spent for goods, it must be newly earned before it may again be

spent. But the truth must be carefully noted that prices of improvements, of fixed and income-bearing property, are not determined by the volume in cash in circulation, but are determined by the volume of credit money, quite as exacting in its requirements as cash. It is a well-known fact that a very large per cent—probably 95 per cent—of all business, is done upon credit, or exchange. The volume of consumable goods on hand is generally very much less than the volume of fixed and income property, which may be ten times as great. It is a very important question, then, if the price of goods is determined on one hand by the volume of cash in circulation, and the price of income property on the other hand depends upon the volume of credit payable in cash. This is so, because the volume of money in circulation is limited to the sums paid out in wages and to wages spent for goods at retail prices. There is in constant circulation, under the guise of capitalized value, a volume of counterfeit money—National bank notes—four or five times as great as the volume of good money, and increasing rapidly, but since it does not take anything from anyone but labor, there is no profound reason for stopping it, because the men who get the benefit are the leaders of society, and compose its great and powerful classes.

The price of land has no limit to its rise except the limit in the volume of currency that may be kept in circulation to buy it, and the limit in the rate of profit at which money will circulate. As the price of land advances and the rate of profit declines, we are burning the candle of progress at both ends by multiplying the risks of business. The price of land is like the price of slaves, for the money buying slaves cannot increase the earnings of slaves while it increases their price, and the money to buy land becomes harder to get as land is higher in price, because it takes the money out of circulation among laborers and creates a counterfeit among financiers to take its place, which laborers must redeem. A system of slavery is itself responsible for slaves and it prevents slaves from becoming free by buying themselves from themselves as they would lift themselves by pulling up their feet, so also is the present land system responsible for present conditions.

When a landowner sells his land for a sum equal to one day's rent multiplied for twenty years, in the future, he not only makes a temporary inequality in wealth permanent, but he doubles the inequality by getting present payment for twenty years of future profits and he can do this only by getting so much wealth for nothing and by fastening inequality of wealth upon the coming generation. If the future profits could not be capitalized into land values, the correction of distribution would be very speedily and easily made, and the profits now taken from laborers, from the rise in land values, would be used by the community which creates them, and labor would get its just share.

The money that has been made out of nothing more substantial than a rise in price of land amounts to the same thing as allowing so much counterfeit money to be issued. History is full of demonstrations of the fact that mere expansion of money, as is now going on, may become an evil instead of a blessing, and new currency may do in this country what in times past was done in Rome and Spain—cause disaster.

(Continued next week.)

PRESS FEEDERS GET RAISE.

The lithographic press feeders in New York City have been granted an increase in wages from 8 to 12 per cent. Negotiations looking toward the increase have been in progress nearly a year and the result has been reached without friction. This is the second substantial increase in the past four years.

MONETARY COMMISSION.

By J. A. Kinghorn-Jones.

On November 2d I went to the National Monetary Commission at the Palace Hotel and told them if they were empowered to report the views of the victims of the infernal "system" under which we are living, I should like to say a few words; but, if on the other hand, they were commissioned to give the wishes of the beneficiaries of the infernal "system" only, then, I had no more to say; on being assured that they desired all views and suggestions on our present financial conditions, I proposed that the Government issue \$500,000,000 greenback—good for all debts, public and private—for the purpose of erecting 200,000 homes at a cost of \$2500 each, with the provision that "workers" pay \$20 per month for same, and at the termination of ten and a half years of such payments the deeds be handed to them, and, further, that the monthly repayments be used for erecting more workers' homes. The first year these repayments would provide 23,000 more homes.

Congressman Vreeland of New York, chairman of the commission, then said: "So you propose to give the poor working men \$2500 homes?" I replied, I did not, but simply ask that they have the opportunity to buy them. The chairman then said: "Probably those poor working men would want some furniture, what do you propose to do about that?" The victim—meaning myself—replied, "That is exactly the treatment I expected at your hands. I am not disappointed, you are trying to make a fool of me, but you have made a fool of yourself by asking that question."

I gave the commission the following advantages of my plan:

In ten and a half years there would be 550,000 "homes," with \$132,000,000 more every year for food, clothing, education and pleasure; in twenty-one years there would be 1,500,000 "homes," with \$360,000,000 more annually for food, clothing, education and pleasure.

With five to a family would mean 7,500,000 souls free from that everlasting, gnawing dread, which baffles description, of losing their "homes" through foreclosure.

It is impossible to estimate the increase of energy-power and good-will for the nation as the result from such conditions. This country would soon become celebrated as the land of "homes" and honesty, in place of its present notoriety for mortgages, and their sequents, millionaires, smaller thieves, grafters and tramps.

Manufacture and business would not be dull; the capitalist lie of overproduction would be exposed as underconsumption.

The workers' home idea combines the most powerful influence in the world—Home—with the greatest act of the greatest man—Lincoln—this country has produced—Greenbacks.

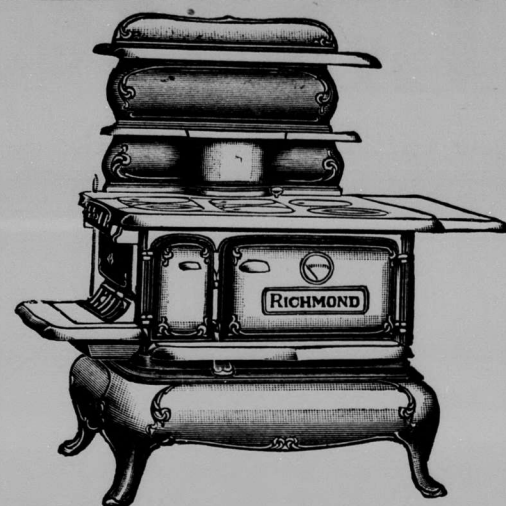
Still greater benefits would soon follow!

I told them it would at once allay the general discontent and thus avert the impending expected revolution.

I referred to the \$500,000,000 just given to the bankers on their own securities by the Aldrich-Vreeland bill—Vreeland then said none of that "asset currency" had been issued. I told him I had seen some of it with the words "and other securities."

Frank Buchanan, member of Congress of Seventh District, Illinois, wrote me October 17th. He said in part: "I am in accord with your idea of having the Government assist and encourage the working people in building their homes. I would have no objection to introducing a bill of the nature you propose."

Now, it is the bounden duty of every labor union in San Francisco to write to Frank Buchanan, 2502 Central Park avenue, Chicago, and thus cheer and encourage him in this grand work.



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DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?**By Theodore Johnson.**

Point 2—These measures violate the right to a republican form of government which is guaranteed by Section 4, Article IV of the Federal Constitution.

This guaranty is to the people of the States, and to each citizen, as well as to the States as political entities. This section prohibits a majority of citizens in any State from adopting an un-republican form of government. It gives no power, even to the majority of the people, to invade any of the fundamental rights of each citizen guaranteed by the constitution. A republican form of government is a government of limited powers. Each officer and department, as well as the people themselves are sovereign only in a limited sphere, each of them cannot transgress the limit of its powers. Not even the people themselves can under that form take life, liberty or property at will. All such power is annihilated by this section as it would amount to despotism, which cannot be tolerated in a republic, even when exercised by a majority of the people. The right of representation, the right to have separate departments, executive, legislative and judicial—and not the blending of any of these together or rendered ineffectual—these rights are as essential to a republican form of government as the right of trial by jury, the free exercise of religion, or immunity from an ex post facto law. This clause guarantees to each citizen fundamental rights that cannot be invaded by any officer, department, or even the majority of the people.

Point 3—Taxation by the initiative method violates fundamental rights and is not in accordance with "the law of the land," Article IV of the United States Constitution.

The words "the law of the land," first taken from Magna Charta, are the same in meaning and effect as the words "due process of law," and denote not only rules of conduct in conformity with the Constitution of the Union, but also in conformity with certain basic principles which, though not expressed in the constitution, may not be contravened without violating that instrument. It is generally admitted that the first ten amendments, added as a "bill of rights" after the adoption of the constitution, did not create any new rights, but merely expressed rights already existing under the constitution by the law of the land, by the nature of our system of free government. The checks and balances of our constitution are a part of our republican form of government. The separation of the law-making power from the other branches of the government is an essential right to which every citizen of the United States is entitled. The right to a representative legislature entrusted alone with the power to make laws is a fundamental right that cannot be taken away by the people of a State. As we say that the "express powers" granted to the Federal Government in the constitution contain "implied powers" necessary for the execution of the express powers, so the "reserved powers" of the State and of the people are not absolute, but subject to not only the "express restrictions" of the constitution but also to "implied restrictions," or the fundamental rights of citizens of the United States, which rights are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and which cannot be invaded by a State, even though such rights may not all be expressed in that instrument. A representative legislature is such a fundamental principle underlying our constitution, and it was a part of the custom and usage of the people of this country at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and, therefore, each citizen of the United States, and all are such before they become citizens of any State, is entitled to be taxed only according to laws made by a representative legislature, and

the initiative form of enacting legislation is contrary to the law of the land.

Point 4—The initiative is in contravention of a republican form of government. Government by the people directly is the attribute of a pure democracy and is subversive of the principles upon which the republic is founded. Direct legislation is, therefore, repugnant to that form of government with which alone Congress could admit a State to the Union and which the State is bound to maintain.

The difference between the republican and democratic forms of government is that in the former the people rule by their representatives elected for that purpose; in the latter the people themselves exercise the powers of government directly. In ascertaining the meaning of the phrase "republican form of government," the debates of the constitutional conventions and the federalist papers are of great importance, if not conclusive. The framers of the constitution recognized the distinction between the republican and the democratic form of government, and carefully avoided the latter. The extent of territory of the States alone sufficed, in the judgment of the framers of the constitution, to condemn the establishment of a democratic form of government. The form of State government perpetuated by the constitution was the republican form with the three departments of government, in force in all the States at the time of the adoption of the constitution. The history of other nations does not furnish the definition of the phrase "republican form of government" as these words were used by the framers of the constitution. They distinguished the American from all other republics by the introduction of the principle of representation. The vital element in the republican form of government is representation. Legislation by the people directly is the very opposite of this principle, and has no place in our form of government. The well-known practice of adopting State constitutions by popular vote furnishes no precedent because it is not legislation but is the entering into a compact under which the people give up some of their natural rights and consent so that those yielded rights shall, thenceforth, be exercised only by certain elected persons, in a prescribed manner. Democratic town government is entirely consistent with representative government of the State, as it is adapted to small communities where the whole people can assemble and all the different views of the citizens be discussed.

SILVER SERVICE SET PRESENTED.

At the meeting of the Labor Council on Friday evening last, Secretary Gallagher and his bride were presented with a silver service set by the Council.

The presentation address was made by President Kelly, who among other things, said that the secretary had endeavored to hide the fact from his associates that he was to be married, but that the information in some manner had reached the ears of some of his friends, and that he was frustrated in his attempt to desert the realm of bachelorhood in a clandestine manner.

President Kelly then called the secretary to the platform and presented him with the beautifully engraved silver service set purchased by a special committee of the Council consisting of Miss Sarah Hagan and Delegates McConaughy and Ford. President Kelly, on behalf of the Council, wished Secretary Gallagher and his bride a long life and a happy one, amidst the applause of the assembled delegates.

Secretary Gallagher, in an embarrassed reply, thanked the Council for the consideration shown him in the token presented to himself and his bride, and said that he would never forget the kindness of the Labor Council toward him both on this occasion and in the past.

Delegate Lively then, true to his name, livened things up considerably by giving expression to a few beautiful gems of thought and sentiment, and by indulging the hope that other bachelor delegates to the Council would follow the example of the secretary.



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American Federation of Labor Letter

Far-Reaching Ruling.

Complete control of all the railroads of the country by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the practical elimination of State commissions from any authority is foreshadowed in the opinion which has just been handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The court held that hereafter all locomotives, cars, or other equipment used on any railroad which is a highway of interstate commerce must comply with the Federal Safety Appliance Act. In its opinion, the court laid down the rule that compliance with the Federal law is compulsory on all railroads which are engaged in the transportation of persons or freight from one State to another. In minutely elaborating this position, it is held that the cars or equipment of such roads, even if engaged in such transportation within the confines of a State, must be considered as part and parcel of the road, and therefore completely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Commission. The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been embarrassed on numerous occasions by clashes of authority with State Commissions, and as a consequence, they are gratified at the ruling of the court, which was unanimous.

Railway Men Win Strike.

Just 43 hours from the time the first car was ordered to the barn and the street-car strike inaugurated at Schenectady, service was again resumed. The contest occurred because the men on the system had organized a union. The management, upon learning the names of some of the members, discharged them, and the balance of the men ceased work until such time as the men discharged were reinstated. Nearly all of the employees were members of the new organization, and those who were not came out with those who were members. When the settlement was reached, the company agreed to interpose no objection to its employees joining the union; also agreeing to the reinstatement of all employees who went on strike, and also those whose suspension led up to and caused the strike. The company will reinstate all employees who left its service in connection with the strike, and it is further agreed that the company will meet with a committee of the union to take up for consideration and discuss with the end in view of entering into an agreement covering all working conditions. This agreement was eminently satisfactory, and all of the men have returned to work.

The Festive Strike Breaker.

During the progress of the garment workers' strike in Cleveland, Ohio, a squad of professional strike breakers were employed to make believe that they were at work as garment workers, in order, of course, to discourage the strikers. Later on, this same squad was taken to El Paso, Texas, and employed as machinists and boiler-makers. This is the usual routine of the life of a strike breaker, and is a phase of the strike which is extremely ludicrous. As a matter of fact, it very seldom occurs that in a strike of any magnitude it is possible for the employers of labor to recruit any considerable number of competent mechanics to take the places of union members who have ceased work for the purpose of enforcing their just demands.

Detective Richard Crispin, of Regina, Sask., connected with the Thiel Detective Agency, has just been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for fabrication of evidence and perjury.

Labor Wins First Round.

The Women's Nine-Hour Law, in order that it might be tested as to its constitutionality, has

been taken to the courts. On a presentation of the case labor won the first round, when Judge Dillon of Columbus decided that the law was constitutional. It is expected that the decision will be appealed from, but it is also confidently expected that the higher courts will affirm the decision just rendered. The Attorney General of the State, at the request of the Ohio manufacturers, has decided also to start a friendly suit to test the constitutionality of the new Compensation Law. It is stated that the manufacturers desire to know positively whether the law will be upheld by the courts before they contribute to the State fund provided under the law.

Two Hundred Machinists Strike.

At Toledo, a strike of 200 machinists employed by the Kent Machine Company and Owens Bottling Company occurred recently. The difficulty occurred over a verbal agreement with the companies in reference to the erection of work, as well as a dispute with regard to wages and apprentices. The machinists have contended that an apprentice should be permitted during his apprenticeship to be employed in the various departments in order that he may be turned out a skilled craftsman at the end of his apprenticeship. The outlook for victory is bright.

Strike Settled.

It is reported that the coal strike which has been in effect in Alberta and British Columbia during the past eight months, has been settled, the men having gained a 10 per cent increase. The new Minister of the Interior is being given credit for effecting the settlement.

Boilermakers' Strike.

Boilermakers and helpers, to the number of 1000, employed in the boiler and tank shops of the American Locomotive Plant at Schenectady, N. Y., have walked out. The difficulty is caused on account of the American Locomotive Company attempting to do repair work for the New York Central, on which road a strike has been in force since last February.

Use Public School Buildings.

Organized labor of Cleveland has won its contention to obtain for all citizens the use of public school buildings. The school board has passed an amendment to the board rules opening the schools to the public. The only class of meetings barred are direct appeals for votes, and sectarian religious meetings, and all meetings must be concluded by 10 p. m. Fifteen signatures of taxpayers on a petition to the School Director are necessary to procure the use of the buildings. Labor was the first to take advantage of the new order of things. The Cleveland Federation has started a ten-day campaign to place the initiative and referendum in the State constitution.

For Bookbinders' Trade School.

At the Cedar Rapids convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to inquire into the question of the establishment of a trade school to be owned and operated by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the committee to report to the next convention. In pursuance of this resolution a committee has been appointed to carry it out.

Equal Pay Bill Signed.

The New York City School Teachers' Equal Pay Bill has been signed by Governor Dix. This bill was enacted, backed by the labor organizations, and provides that in the schedules of salaries hereafter adopted there shall exist no discrimination by reason of sex. This bill sets a good example, and it is trusted that other States may emulate the action taken by the State of New York.

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THE McNAMARA CASE.

Seaborn Manning has been excused from service on account of ill health. Manning was the only rancher who has shown the slightest inclination toward fairness.

Southern California ranchers, are, as a rule, retired capitalists, who are making a fad of farming. These men are invariably readers of the "Times." It is upon this class that the prosecution is depending for possible jurors. They are, in most cases, elderly men, with fixed ideas concerning labor unions, Socialists, and the class struggle.

Scores of veniremen are going through the mill. Many are excused on presentation of certificates from their physicians.

The prosecution continues its line of examination, which indicates the State will take no chances on getting a jury that will refuse to convict on the mass of circumstantial evidence Burns has so carefully compiled.

Fredericks, chief prosecutor, is still exerting every effort to get Burns to come through with something more tangible than the stuff he has delivered. Fredericks' anxiety is taken by the defense to indicate that his case is not nearly so strong as he has boasted.

Attorney Clarence Darrow has taken a rather gloomy view of the situation. He has believed that the prosecution has such a case framed that the unthinking readers of the daily press will be convinced of the guilt of the defendant. It has repeatedly been pointed out to him that the public did not believe the big Burns' frame-up story in an Eastern magazine. With all his bombast, Burns himself does not believe half he has told, and with him his men are weakening.

It is believed the prosecution sees the need of something more than its scraped-together evidence and the story of Ortie McManigal.

Five of their twenty peremptory challenges were used by the defense to get rid of biased talesmen whom the court refused to excuse for cause. George W. McKee went because he held a firm belief in the dynamite theory. Walter N. Frampton and A. C. Winter are the two union haters whose retention on the jury by Judge Bordwell caused Clarence S. Darrow to issue a statement setting forth their bias against the defense. Dr. Case and George W. Johnson, two elderly Pasadenans, both kept in the box over Darrow's challenge, used up two more peremptories.

The prosecution challenged Frank Frakes, a rancher, and M. T. McNelly, a retired tailor and union man.

Wednesday marked the beginning of the fifth week of the trial, and the task of getting a jury is just one-fourth completed. Neither side has shown a desire to hasten the day when the first witness shall take the stand, but any cause that may have existed for delay is now removed. The prosecution, through the connivance of the Federal Government, is in a fair way to secure possession of the records and evidence seized in the office of John J. McNamara in Indianapolis, which was denied it by the Indiana courts. And the city election on December 5th, at which Job Harriman, of counsel for the defense, Socialist-Union Labor candidate for Mayor, will remove the only cause the defense may have for wishing a delay.

The defense in the McNamara case, at the convening of court at 10:25 o'clock Wednesday, announced that it would exercise no more peremptory challenges for the present. This left five men in the jury box to be sworn in.

Immediately after the challenging process was completed, word came that the mother of Mendenhall was ill, and a conference was held between counsel on both sides and the judge, about excusing him.

When the court asked the five men in the box to stand and be sworn, Mendenhall sat mute in

his seat. Judge Bordwell repeated his request and Mendenhall muttered that he thought he ought not to be compelled to serve.

Mendenhall finally stood with the other four and was sworn. At the same time a physician appeared in court and informed Judge Bordwell that Mendenhall's mother was critically ill. A brief recess was taken, during which the attorneys and court discussed the matter. Mendenhall's wife also was in court, and appealed to both District Attorney Fredericks and Attorney Darrow to excuse her husband from serving.

"Do you affirm, Mr. Mendenhall?" asked Clerk George Monroe.

"No," said Mendenhall. "I swear when there is occasion for it; there is none now. I have a reasonable and fair excuse."

"Your excuse will have due consideration, Mr. Mendenhall," said the judge. "Rise and be sworn."

Mendenhall rose and raised a steady hand, taking the oath.

Immediately after the talesmen were sworn, the court, by agreement of counsel, took the talesmen into his chambers, one at a time, and heard their excuses. Clark went first and claimed physical disability. He was returned to the jury box, and followed by Mendenhall.

After considering excuses from the newly-sworn jurors, William F. Clark was excused on account of heart trouble, and Mendenhall on account of his mother's illness. This left three jurors in the box. Judge Bordwell explained to counsel that owing to the death recently of her husband, Mendenhall's mother had suffered a stroke of paralysis, and was in a critical condition. She had been married 55 years, and was 73 years old.

"Mr. Mendenhall's service on this jury may hasten her end," said the court, "and I have decided to excuse him."

Byron Lisk, Robert F. Bain, and F. D. Green, as jurors, represented, therefore, the harvest of nearly seventy talesmen examined.

When a jury will be secured can only be conjectured.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.

—Goldsmith, "Deserted Village."

The friends of Governor Wilson of New Jersey explain his change of attitude regarding many questions by stating that he has grown since he held his former opinions. There are, however, many persons who desire something more substantial than mere assertions that he has grown. Has he grown more practical than formerly, or is he still the academic man who occupied the presidency of Princeton? His has been a rather rapid transition.

The Payne tariff law increased the duty on imported lemons. This was done ostensibly to help the lemon growers of California. But as soon as the new tariff rates went into effect the Southern Pacific increased freight rates on lemons and the additional rate was exactly equal to the increased import duty. The lemon growers appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission and secured a decision ordering the railroad company to restore the old rates. The company appealed to the Court of Commerce, which has reversed the ruling of the Commission.

Again and again it has been stated (though with less frequency nowadays) that women do not, and will not, combine in unions and remain faithful to their union. And in saying it, there was always an implication that there was something inherent in woman, or some want of principle or fidelity to account for this seeming non-union taint. But the critics of women always forgot that there was a time when workingmen did not combine, though men died to induce them to do it; were imprisoned, and fined, and transported and flogged, and went to their graves broken hearted trying to make men solid.

It is the duty of the trade unionist to demand the union label at all times, but at this particular time there is a double reason for demanding the label of the bakery workers on the bread you eat, as this organization is being fought by a bread trust, recently organized. This trust is doing everything possible to destroy the Bakers' Union. The bakers of this city have spent time and money liberally in an endeavor to organize the workers in the Italian and French bakeries, and they are entitled to your assistance. Demand the label on all French and Italian bread, and be of some service to the men of this trade. The Latin bakers of Alameda County are now out on strike, and every unionist should be careful not to use any bread without the label because you may be assisting the employers to beat the men if you eat bread which does not bear the label.

"SCIENTIFIC" SHOP WORK.

This question is constantly the subject of editorials in the daily press by men who know absolutely nothing about it.

The question, when considered by trade unionists, men who understand it, has invariably met with strenuous opposition.

It is urged by the advocates of this system that it will increase output without any extra exertion, which, of course, is not true. Who ever heard of workmen interposing objection to their work being made easier?

The fact that "scientific" management involves piecework cannot be denied by any of the persons urging its inauguration, and piecework has always redounded to the dire disadvantage, not only of the average man, but to the expert also. Every organization which has given it a thorough trial has condemned piecework as disastrous to the worker. In the first place, it makes a greedy, selfish creature of the expert to such an extent that he willingly ruins his health through over-exertion; in the second place, it destroys the opportunity of the average man for employment, as all employers want experts; in the third place, it reduces the compensation to so low a figure that the average man is unable to earn a decent living, because the employer always insists upon fixing the rate of compensation upon a basis measured by the earnings of the expert. It is useless to deny this. Years and years of experience have positively demonstrated the truth of it.

An editorial writer in the "Chronicle" of this city, says: "The result of the general adoption of this plan would reduce the eagerness to devise new machinery which would enable employers to dispense with skilled labor and reduce the necessary number of unskilled workers."

This statement demonstrates one of two things: that the writer is himself insane, or that he believes the trade unionists who oppose piecework are mentally incompetent.

As a matter of fact, the skill of expert hand workmen, under the piece system, does not prevent the introduction of improved machinery. This is abundantly proved by the business in which this writer is engaged—the newspaper business. At the time of the introduction of the linotype machine, printers all over this country were working under the piecework system, and many of them, by working at a killing pace, had developed remarkable efficiency, but the eagerness to install the machine was not reduced a particle by the high efficiency of the printer. Hundreds of similar instances could be cited, but this one effectually disposes of that argument, especially in view of the fact that the printers have since, after more than half a century of experience, entirely abolished the system.

It may be well also to inform this learned gentleman, and others who labor under the same delusion, that organized labor is not opposed to the introduction of labor-saving machinery; that the members of trade unions are not anxious to exert themselves simply for the pleasure of doing so, even though their efforts are not producing as great results as might be produced with less exertion applied to machinery. It is rather the purpose of the organized workers to invite the establishment of labor-saving devices, but the trade unions propose that in the future their members shall enjoy more of the benefits following the installation of such devices.

Wage workers, just as other people, desire time to cultivate the better qualities of their nature, and among other means, they will take advantage of the introduction of improved machinery in order to gain that time, so that the fallacious pap held out to them in such arguments as this writer presents will be unavailing.

The system is thoroughly understood by organized labor and the opposition to it is sane, sensible and sound.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

The policy of equal pay for men and women who perform the same service has held a place among the trade unions of this country for many years, and is now being advocated by many persons outside the union ranks.

Employers, however, stubbornly resist the establishment of this principle, and only concede it in cases where organizations are strong enough to compel the observance of such a rule.

Placing women and men upon an absolutely equal footing, where both render the same service, is simply doing plain justice to the woman and rendering a service to the world, because if the employer can get the same class and amount of work from a woman that he receives from a man, and at a lower rate of pay, human nature is so constituted that he will hire the woman. Thus the woman will be at work while the man is unable to secure employment, completely reversing the natural position of the sexes.

No employer can present a single valid reason against the position taken by the trade unions in this matter of equal pay for equal service. The real reason for his opposition to the plan lies in the fact that he always wants to employ labor at as low a figure as possible, and by employing women he cuts wages.

The inequality in the matter of pay has been one of the strongest factors in bringing women in such large numbers into the industrial world during the past few generations.

No harm can come to men by insisting that women performing the same service shall receive the same pay. In fact, it will result in much good to both men and women, because it will put more men in the factories at good pay and fewer women at poor pay.

When the employer must pay the same wage to men and women he will employ the husband rather than the wife. Then the home will be what it should be.

More of the organizations of labor should adopt and vigorously enforce this rule. It has been successfully maintained for years by the Typographical Union. It produced some little difficulty in the beginning, but is now generally recognized by employing printers, and has been of untold advantage to both the union and the women.

In many of the trades and occupations men are more proficient than women, yet a number of women are employed, while but a few men are used to do the intricate and special work. With equal pay of the sexes established in these industries, the cause for the employment of women would be removed and men would naturally be preferred, so that the wage scale would in reality be raised, and to this there is no ground for objection on the part of the woman who has the welfare of the race at heart. With the increased income more men would be enabled to establish homes, and the now tangled and demoralized world might be again placed right side up and float along in its proper channels.

This plan is perfectly fair to all, but its general establishment will, of course, meet with the opposition of greed and selfishness. Nevertheless, it is worth while, and the sooner it becomes a universally-established principle, the better for the human race as a whole.

Unions not already committed to this policy should hasten to place themselves on record in favor of it. It will remedy many of the evils of our industrial system, which can in no other way be reached.

It will uplift both men and women, give the world more happy children, and leave behind a class of people more capable of solving the world's vexing problems.

How ridiculous and what a stranger he is who is surprised at anything which happens in life.—
Marcus Aurelius.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The man who can put the substance of his argument in a few words is fortunate in this busy age, because he is given a chance to present his case, while the man who requires many words to make his subject plain is stopped in his oral presentation before he has completed it and his lengthy written discussion is passed by as too long to read. Brevity is king among busy men.

The dreamer who sits in his chair in the shade and thinks of the things he will do tomorrow, when conditions will be more favorable than they are today, will most likely be found in the same place at the approach of tomorrow, perhaps with a different reason for waiting—but postponing nevertheless. It requires more than good intentions to produce good results. The expenditure of a little energy today is worth more than thousands of horse-power in the mythical tomorrow.

"Cows far away wear long horns." So it is with most other things—the farther away they are removed from us, the better we believe them to be. The apple within reach is never so good as the one above it. It is this desire for the things just beyond our reach that guarantees that the world will be better tomorrow than it is today; that human happiness will be greater next year than it was last; that the ills of humanity will be fewer in the next generation than they are in ours; that justice will ultimately dominate the earth, and that wrong and injustice will finally disappear. This reaching out, this desire to explore new fields, while it leads some to disaster and ruin, redounds to the benefit of the human race as a whole.

Much talk is heard these days about the danger of inaugurating untried theories. It is true that there is a degree of hazard in the adoption of every theory, but all of our practices of today are simply developed theories. They were merely theories before they became practice. All of our progress has been due to the fact that the people have had courage enough to put those theories which appeared logical to the test of practice. Without this courage, this daring, there would have been little advancement. It is not the purpose here to argue that the theory of every rattle-brained enthusiast that comes along should be hurriedly taken up by the people. But the world's progress should not be impeded by timidity after a theory has been carefully analyzed by sober minds. All theories that analysis shows to be logical, of course, do not work out in practice, but they are generally worthy of trial, and the human race has reaped many benefits by such experimenting.

Almost every man has had some experience in life which he is thankful for, but which he does not care to have again. The writer has had two such experiences, once when he signed in a sailing vessel as an able seaman for a trip to Australia, and another when he felt the earth rolling and tossing beneath his feet and realized the utter uselessness of running for safety. Most men know what a gentle creature the captain of a sailing vessel is, but it is necessary to go to sea, in the capacity of a sailor, yet actually as a green landlubber, to be able to fully appreciate just how genteel and kind-hearted these men of the sea really are. Most men also think they know what an earthquake shock feels like, but again the actual experience is much more impressive. Experience has punctured many inflated gas bags and left them as flat as pancakes on the ground. It would take more than the song of a siren to entice some of us to go through such experiences again.

ONLY WAY—ABOLISH POVERTY.

Clarence Darrow in Los Angeles "Citizen."

What makes poverty? Why, ages since, strong men of this world reached out their hands and captured the earth, and they owned it and the poor were their slaves; they took what was left. Down to the present time this state has continued; the powerful have taken all the coal and iron that nature has stored up in the earth; they have taken the great forests and appropriated these to themselves.

They have taken the shores of our rivers and the shores of our lakes and the shores of our seas. They have all the means of production and distribution. They have the great highways of commerce and the great mass of mankind, the poor, the despoiled, have nothing to do but to sell their labor and their lives to anyone who buys.

They clutch at each other's throats for a poor chance to live. They don't own the earth. They own no share of the coal that is underneath the earth.

The Steel Trust owns all the ore and the poor have none; they own no interests in the forests or in the land. All they can do is to look for a job and take such pay as the employer, the monopolist, sees fit to give.

There never has been but one way to abolish poverty in this old world of ours, and I don't speak of my opinions alone, but I speak the opinion of every political economist who has ever cared for the workingman; every one of them. You can't make the poor man rich unless you abolish the monopoly of the earth that is now in the hands of a few.

Until you organize society and industry so that the poorest child just born on the earth shall have the same heritage as the richest who comes upon earth in the same way, until all have a common heritage and all a like right, until that time comes there will be the rich and there will be the poor.

Have you looked back at the history of the workingmen? If you do you will find that 150 years ago in England and all over continental Europe he was a slave. He was bought and sold with the land. He wore one garment, if you would call it a garment. His food was of the coarsest. He had no luxuries.

But gradually the light began to dawn in the minds of those toilers, and they organized themselves into guilds and trade unions, and they met in the forests and waste places and formed their unions.

They were sent to jail and died on the gallows fighting for liberty; fighting for better food, for better clothing, shorter hours, for something to drink, for some little of the luxuries which the rich had always claimed for themselves; and you, the poor man of today, you have profited by the brave fight that your ancestors made in the years gone by.

The world's goal is liberty. There is no other way. It has never yet had very much. What we are hoping for and dreaming of is that real liberty will some day come to this old world of ours. If you look at the history of the human race, look at its progress in the past, slow and difficult, but still on the whole onward and onward; if you look away back to where man first began, and it looked very hopeless, and look at the world now and you think he has a good deal.

Every step is marked with blood. It shows the toils and troubles of the human race, and yet through all the world has gone on, moving upward, and every step has led by one hope and one dream, and that is the hope and dream of liberty, the dearest to the hearts of men.

You must know that it is no easy thing for a principle to become a man's own, unless each day he maintain it and hear it maintained, as well as work it out in life—Epictetus.

A Masterpiece In English Prose

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

(By Lyman Abbott.)

He was a great preacher, that we all know; the greatest preacher, certainly, of his age, if not of church history. He was a great preacher because he was a great and good man; that all know who knew him. He was pure as a pure woman; simple as a little child; frank to a fault. His most intimate friends never heard from his lips a suggestion of a salacious jest; I never knew the man bold enough to venture on one in his presence. He was incapable of deceit or artifice. He could conceal, when concealment was necessary, only by maintaining an absolutely impenetrable reserve. He had not the necessary capacity to act a part. He was always more than his sermons; his life was more eloquent than his speech. He was, indeed, most eloquent when he most failed to say what he wished to say; when he struggled to give utterance to the experiences which were unutterable, to afford to others a glimpse of the visions which had been revealed to himself. He was not logical; the seer never is. He was a revelator. What he had seen in the closet, he disclosed in the pulpit. His power lay not in his physical dignity, his skillful but inartificial elocution, his often marred but often matchless use of language, his commingled sublimity and humor, his pictorial imagination, his philosophic perception of great principles crystallizing all details, his broad, human sympathies, his lightning-like rapidity of mental actions, these were all but instruments of a power greater than all combined—the power of a great and godly personality, a noble and a divine irradiated spirit. For no one who knew Mr. Beecher intimately could doubt that he was pre-eminently a man of God and walked with God.

BOOSTING THE LABOR EDITOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

He is human. He eats the same kind of food the rest of us eat—when he can get it. Some of us have apparently concluded that he lives on ink; but even ink costs money and the market price is advancing. He wears the same kind of clothes. He lives in the same kind of a house and he deals with the same kind of a landlord who makes the same demands that are made of the rest of us. As a rule the support given the labor editor is insufficient to permit him to do his best work in behalf of trade unionism. There are hundreds of fellows in town who think that they can get out a better labor paper than he is producing. This is characteristic of the rank and file. It can always do a better job than its leaders—until it gets on the job. Then, somehow, something bobs up that it didn't know was a part of the game. If the average man were compelled to put up with some of the things that come into the life of the average labor editor, he would throw up his hands. The marvel of it is that the labor editors of this country have the courage to hold out as they do. Unquestionably the labor press of America is the most powerful factor in the trade-union movement. The labor editor is glad to receive helpful suggestions. Of course he expects the knocks and he is not disappointed, but there are other ways of boosting the labor press. It would be a good thing, for example, if the editor were told when he has said or done a good thing through his paper. For, let me repeat, he is human. He enjoys this sort of thing just as much as the rest of us do, but he gets mighty little of it. Just for the fun of it let's give him a boost—in just the way that you know best. He will make a better paper if you will give him a chance.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 3, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Alaska Fishermen— John Vance Thompson, vice Daniel Amundsen, Chas. F. Hammarin, vice John Bjelland (deceased). Boiler Makers No. 410—Waldo Clark, vice A. Gale. Cracker Bakers—E. B. Parker, vice Frank Carroll. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Delegate Rodgers (Bartenders), tendering resignation from McNamara Defense League. From Free Home for Consumptives, Boston, Mass., thanks for donation. From Button Workers' Union, Muscatine, Iowa, receipt and thanks for donation. From Garment Workers' District Council, St. Louis, notification of settlement and thanks for assistance. From Metal Polishers, notification that they had indorsed Union Labor candidates. From Alameda Central Labor Council, stating they had indorsed resolutions relative to commissioning State Police and forwarded same to Governor. From International United Garment Workers' Union, requesting an insistent demand for union-made collars and cuffs.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Central Labor Council of New York, calling attention to the unfair Ward Baking Company, makers of "Tip Top" brand.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Waiters' Union No. 30, asking for boycott on Mayes Oyster Co. From Coopers' Union No. 65, proposed wage schedule. From Cloak Makers No. 8, requesting Council to purchase twenty-five tickets for Cleveland strikers.

Referred to Label Section—From Sign Painters No. 510, submitting names of local agitation committee.

Referred to Organizing Committee—With a request that they report next meeting—From Secretary of State Federation of Labor, relative to the activities of J. P. Sherbesman in organizing a so-called Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union, and from J. P. Sherbesman, stating his side of the case.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—With request that they report next Friday evening—From League of California Municipalities, requesting approval of effort to provide constitutional amendment giving cities and towns "home rule and taxation."

Referred to Secretary—From Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco, inclosing communication from Chicago Typographical Union relative to firm here patronizing unfair Chicago firm. From Captain O. W. Koester (U. S. Navy), requesting statistical information as to wages.

Communication was received from Alameda Building Trades Council, stating that non-union men and persons unfriendly to labor were in the State University at Berkeley, and requesting this Council to use its endeavors to have the Governor investigate and change.

Communication was read from Secretary Gallagher, requesting five weeks' leave of absence, that Bro. Bonsor be permitted to act in his place and that Council make some arrangement for salary. Moved that the secretary be granted leave of absence and that Bro. Bonsor act in his place and receive same salary; carried.

Communication from National Committee on Prison Labor, requesting Council to renew subscription. Motion to comply with the request; motion carried.

The following resolutions were submitted by Delegate Brown (Machinists) and were indorsed by unanimous vote:

"Whereas, The United States Government has

in operation at Mare Island, California, a large and fully-equipped navy yard at which the largest of battleships can be built at a fair cost of construction and under good working conditions, and "Whereas, Congress at its last session authorized the building of naval ships under the eight-hour workday, and

"Whereas, There appears to be a movement on foot by various private ship yards not to bid for the construction of these ships under the eight-hour law, thereby attempting to force the Government to grant these contracts under a longer workday, which is against the interest of all workers, we therefore believe that the Mare Island Navy Yard should be considered, and

"Whereas, The building of the Panama Exposition will bring a large number of mechanics to the Pacific Coast, who at completion of Exposition buildings will be thrown out of employment, thereby overcrowding the market for labor, and

"Whereas, The building of this battleship at Mare Island would greatly assist in solving the problem of the unemployed of this coast, and would also be of educational benefit to the many thousands of visitors that will come to the Pacific Coast during the life of the Fair; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the plan as set forth, and urge our national Senators and Congressmen to use their best efforts to the end that Congress enact legislation for the building of a battleship at Mare Island Navy Yard, which shall be under course of construction during the life of the Fair; and be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates at the convention urge their respective organizations to write their Congressmen requesting that they lend assistance to this movement."

At this time President Kelly presented Secretary Gallagher with a handsome silver set (gift of the Council) for himself and wife, and in a few well chosen remarks wished them success. Bro. Gallagher responded and thanked the Council in behalf of himself and new life partner for their kindly expression of regards and well wishes.

Reports of Unions—Sailors—Donated \$100 to Button Workers of Muscatine, Iowa. Chauffeurs—Are making progress with Kelly's Garage. Machinists—Business slack. Shoe Clerks—Have donated \$10 to Button Workers. Cloak Makers—Had some trouble recently but adjusted it satisfactorily. Bartenders—Hope that when unions are giving affairs they will hire union bartenders. Pile Drivers—Have received increased wage scale; thank President Kelly, Delegates Nolan and McLaughlin for assistance in obtaining same. Janitors—Hope that when unions hire halls they will see that union janitors are employed.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report of business transacted at their last meeting.

Executive Committee—Recommended purchase of tickets (100) for the benefit of the family of W. E. O'Connell; concurred in. Recommended indorsement of proposed wage scale and agreement of Gas and Water Workers' Union, subject to the indorsement of the A. F. of L. Recommended on communication from Building Trades Council of Portland, Ore., dealing with the unfair Stone & Webster Co., that same be posted on bulletin board, published in the "Labor Clarion," and "Organized Labor," and referred to the Building Trades Council for action; concurred in. Recommended on the counter proposition sub-

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mitted by Custom Tailors' Assn., that the same be rejected and union so notified. Reported progress on Milk Wagon Drivers' request for a boycott on the Cortland Dairy; also reported adjustment of Tailors' dispute with Weiner & Co. and Golden Gate Tailoring Co.; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union No. 339, which union had been suspended for unbecoming conduct, be re-seated in the Council, with the understanding that in the future they shall abide by the laws of this Council; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Benicia case, which was a wage claim, had been denied a hearing in the Supreme Court, thus temporarily sustaining the constitutionality of the law.

Special Committees—The committee appointed to confer with the Governor on complaint against State Southern Pacific Police, reported that they had been granted a thorough hearing by the Governor. He advised them that he had not acted upon any applications to appoint State Policemen since he had become Governor, and also advised the committee that if the conditions were found, upon investigation, to be as our committee had stated, that he would take action summarily dealing with this unwarranted police power.

Unfinished Business—Letter from Iron Trades Council in reference to the candidacy of Wm. H. McCarthy was read and placed on file.

New Business—Delegate Bowlan (Hackmen) moved that it be the sense of this Council that the secretary be instructed to wire Job Harriman, expressing our gratification on his success in the contest thus far, and the wish that he may be finally successful; motion carried.

Sister LaRue moved that we request Mrs. Walden, now engaged in organizing in Los Angeles, to do all she can to help elect Job Harriman by appealing to the women in his behalf; motion carried.

Secretary Gallagher moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to take up and consider the matter of immigration incident to the opening of the Panama Canal, and that in so doing they be empowered to confer with such bodies as may have this matter under consideration; motion carried.

Receipts—Electrical Workers No. 6, \$12; Glass Blowers, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$6; Postal Clerks, \$6; Typographical, \$20; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Machinists No. 68, \$20; Steam Fitters, \$6; Hackmen, \$4; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$12; Cap Makers, \$2; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Sailors, \$20; Pie Bakers, \$4. Total receipts, \$160.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; "Examiner," 75c; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Anton Johannsen, delegate to A. F. of L., \$500; S. F. Labor Council Hall Assn., \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; David Bush, taxes, \$7.42; Postal Telegraph Co., \$5.44; National Prison Committee, \$10; Brown & Power, 25c; 100 baseball tickets, \$50. Total expenses, \$748.36.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

The effect of the recent success in California of the amendment to the constitution providing for the recall of public officers, the judiciary included, is widespread. At a meeting held in New York, since the result of the election has been known, ex-President Roosevelt, in an address before the Civic Forum, came out in support of the recall of the judiciary. The veto by the President of the Arizona Statehood Bill, based that document entirely upon the "recall of judges" feature, and this has proved to be one of the best arguments why the recall should be adopted. The recall is an extremely live question in all of the western States.

QUESTION TO BE ARBITRATED.

Unable to come to an agreement as to the length of the work day, representatives of the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Council have decided to submit the question to arbitration by the Industrial Conciliation Board. Pending a decision by the mediators, the eight-hour work day is to continue in all local shops.

The existing eight-hour agreement is the result of an appeal to the Conciliation Board last year, when the board induced the two interests to continue the eight-hour day until November 9th of this year.

A clause in the decision provided that if the shorter day had not then been gained in other coast cities that the journeymen should agree to work the same hours that prevail in competing cities on the coast.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum offers another splendid bill for next week. B. A. Rolfe's scenic musical production "The Courtiers" will be the headline attraction. The cast includes eleven people of recognized ability, some of whom are vocalists and others instrumentalists. A comedy cycling performance will be presented by Mosher, Hayes and Mosher. They are all Americans, and have but recently returned from a long and successful engagement at the Palace Theatre, London. That merry and tuneful quartette, The Arlington Four, composed of Messrs. Brenner, Lee, Manny and Roberts, in the guise of messenger boys, will introduce several popular songs, any amount of comedy, and some extraordinarily clever dancing. Jane Boynton will charm with her delightful pianologue. Her offering consists of piano playing, dancing and singing. Next week will be the last of the Four Fords, Josie Heather, and Augustine and Hartley. It will also be the last of the famous singer, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

"I have sold my old typewriter." "You were sensible. Jinx married his."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, November 7th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to full membership: G. W. Miller, Will Hamilton.

Admitted upon examination: H. B. Hickman, cellist.

Transfers deposited: Albert Moreau, oboe, Local No. 310; Harry Anderson, pianist, Local No. 241; D. D. Phalen, piano, Local No. 241; Nanette Lobe, piano, Local No. 241; Lew Keyzer, violin, Local No. 361; Jos. DeLorenzo, flute, Local No. 153.

Reinstated to good standing: O. J. Pritchard, L. C. True, M. Bayles, W. G. Lehman, P. Marino, M. Genar.

Mr. Chas. Schuppert gave a very elegant dinner to a number of his musician friends at Wendell Cafe on Clement Street, Wednesday afternoon, in honor of his birthday. There was speech-making, several fine musical selections rendered, and in all a most enjoyable affair. His many friends hope to see him at many more such occasions.

Nathan Firestone is again on duty with the St. Francis orchestra, after an absence of several months. He visited all the principal cities in the East, and had a very fine vacation.

"I suppose you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours?" "Yes, it is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive!" "Yes, but his hair is gone."

The Janitors' Union Monday night received first nominations for officers for the ensuing term. Second nominations will be received Sunday, November 20th. Members who work in the day time will vote at the first meeting in December, and those who work at night will vote Sunday afternoon, December 17th. The union donated \$10 to the railway shopmen on strike.

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Notes in Union Life

Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41, has notified the Labor Council that "a number of unions that have reunions at which refreshments are served make some of their members act in the capacity of bartenders, which is contrary to union principles," and asks that the Council request its affiliated unions not to encroach on the rights of the complaining union. Monday night the bartenders voted \$100 to the beneficiary of the late Joseph Hennie, a charter member, who died a few days since. Fifty-seven dollars was paid to members on the sick list, two members were reinstated, six candidates were obligated, and six applications for membership were presented.

Socialist Party headquarters are to be removed from the present location, 1876 Mission street, to rooms on the second floor of the Pacific Building.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 Monday night donated \$500 to the Los Angeles strike fund and a check for that amount was drawn and forwarded this morning. The union also paid \$40 in accident benefits. A special meeting has been called for Monday night when the proposition of each member contributing one day's pay to the McNamara Defense Fund will be considered.

California delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention left Tuesday night for Atlanta, where the session will open on the 15th inst. Representatives from this State will make a strong effort to bring the 1915 convention of the Federation to San Francisco. They will also ask the delegates assembled to endeavor to have their international conventions here during the same year. W. F. Dwyer, who will represent the United Laborers' Union, will work to secure an international union of his craft. The California delegation will also do its utmost to unite the two factions of electrical workers.

The "Bulletin" sent Mr. Eley to the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor to report the proceedings of that body for his paper. He left on the train on Tuesday with the delegates. We therefore may expect a better summary of the business of the convention than is usually sent out by the Associated Press.

Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 has appointed Harry Korts, Miss Carrie Parmer, William Lauriston, Miss Minnie Heinrich, Mrs. Lizzie Macklin and Charles J. Hawley to arrange for a sick benefit fund. An assessment of 25 cents per member was levied for the McNamara Defense Fund. This will net \$400. A donation of \$10 was made to the shopmen on strike.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 2 has been advised that the referendum, providing for the affiliation of the Independent Tailors' Union of San Francisco, has been adopted. As both local organizations have approved this plan the amalgamation of the dual unions is assured. The Independent Union has been in existence for thirty years, and its affiliation with the international organizations ends a long controversy. Union No. 2 has voted to give one day's pay to the McNamara Defense Fund. Report was made that a local firm had agreed to the eight-hour work day.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 24 has voted to give its moral and financial support to the striking French bakers of Oakland. A donation of \$10 was made to the striking button workers, and \$50 to the shopmen on strike.

The following trade unionists of this city passed away during the week just closed: William Geimann, Electrical Workers' Union No. 633; James Dixon, of the Bay and River Steamboat men's Union; Joseph Henne of the Bartenders' Union; Gustave Verner Johnson of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific; John Pearson of Carpenters' Union No. 483, and Charles S. Hurmance of Printing Pressmen's Union.

BETTER STOP—THINK.

From "The Trades Unionist," Washington, D. C.

There is and has been for some months a vociferous and insistent demand from certain quarters that members and officials of labor organizations should be deprived of the right to become members of organizations outside of the trades unions. This opposition has centered itself in the attempt to hold up to ridicule and scorn prominent labor officials, demanding that they relinquish their membership in the National Civic Federation.

This opposition has largely been developed from Socialistic sources and the Socialists, together with a few misguided union members, are inveighing against the retention in office of those who have taken an active part in the deliberations of the National Civic Federation. It is apprehended that those who are responsible for the agitation have not given this subject deep study or calculated what the result will be, providing the policy of labor organizations is so changed as to clothe unions with power to direct and dictate the individual activities of union members.

It is the written and unwritten custom and law of the organizations of labor that they are not and cannot be held responsible for the individual acts of omission or commission resultant upon their activities outside of the scope of the trade union itself. No institution or combination of men, joined together for a specific purpose, deviates from this general policy, and of all the organizations the unions of labor have thus far adhered rigidly to this generally accepted program. If the enthusiasts desire to restrict the activities of members of the trade unions outside of the well defined scope of the unions, they must bear in mind that the unions will be compelled to shoulder responsibilities which trade-union ethics heretofore relieved them.

If it shall finally be decided that the unions have a right to arbitrarily designate the class of or associations to which its members may become associated, at that moment the unions must assume the responsibility for the individual actions of all of their members whatever they may be, both inside and outside the union.

The fundamental principles of the trades unions grant to every member the widest possible latitude in all of his activities, restrictions only being placed at the point where the greatest possible individual advantage can be secured by collective effort. If it should be decided that any organization of labor is endowed with the power to designate the kind and character of associations to which its members may belong, it is only a short cut to the point where the union may deprive its members of those fundamental rights which the labor organizations have consistently and persistently fought to maintain.

The Socialists, as well as those trade union members who have become imbued with this dictatorial idea, should give this important matter more consideration. It will be disastrous to our movement in general if its foundations are weakened merely for the purpose of gratifying some partisan and ill-advised theory. Any law, plan or scheme, which has for its purpose the curtailing of individual rights exceeding the boundary lines so well established by the unions as at present, will be destructive.

A casual survey of the ideas promulgated by those who desire to extend the scope and authority of the union to the sphere indicated, reveals a paradoxical situation. These promoters invariably patronize the phrase "rank and file," and in their arguments place particular stress that the greatest latitude should be given to the aforesaid "rank and file," but by some sort of selfish and partisan legerdemain they desire to inaugurate and establish a species of espionage over every affiliate of a trade union.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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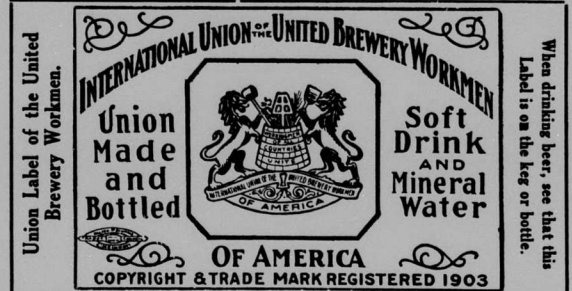
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

LOS ANGELES POLITICALLY.

(By National Socialist Press.)

No political campaign ever waged in America has approached the fight that is now in progress in Los Angeles. Job Harriman and every other candidate on the Socialist ticket went triumphantly through the primary election with the highest vote ever cast in this city.

The lowest vote for any Socialist candidate, with one bare exception, was higher than the highest opponent on the so-called good government ticket.

Labor-hating organizations in Los Angeles are appalled at the size of Harriman's vote, and the way the workers stood solid for every man on the Socialist ticket. Harriman's big vote was scarcely one thousand higher than that of his comrades who ran with him on the ticket. This shows that labor unions and Socialists are standing solid, shoulder to shoulder, in the fight, and that all lines have vanished, and the union men are in the ranks of the Socialists and that the Socialists are in the union.

Los Angeles is today seething with Socialist sentiment, and thousands who voted for Mushet, who ran independently for Mayor against Harriman, have made a quick flop to the leader. There is an unprecedented demand for Socialist literature, and hundreds who have been voting the ticket are joining the party as active workers.

Campaign managers are swamped with work, so that a reorganization has been necessary and a better system of departments has been adopted. This divides the labor which has grown to be of such magnitude that it can no longer be carried by the few.

A feature that makes the whole campaign unique is the registration and prospective voting of the women.

Women of the working class have been slow to awaken, and it has taken heroic measures to get the shop girls to understand why they should register and vote for the interests of their class. On the other hand, the club women and the wives of the big merchants have long been dabbling with politics and these "intellectuals" are bending every effort to get their class registered so that they may vote to keep their less fortunate sisters in economic slavery.

Organizations of women who worked for suffrage have now been turned into political clubs for boosting the capitalistic political ring which now has control of the city administration.

Since the primary election the women Socialists have entered with redoubled energy upon their task of enlightening and registering the working women and the wives of the workers. The latter have also been slow to see the situation in its true light, but the awakening is coming with great rapidity. The method has been to send Socialist women ahead as "runners." When a woman announces her willingness to register and vote the Socialist ticket a "high sign" is given and a deputy register clerk instantly appears and enrolls the woman as a legal voter. If the "prospect" is not open to reason and cannot be aroused to class consciousness then the clerk leaves her to be registered by a "goo-goo," or go unregistered. This method has been adopted by the club women and the wealthy workers in the cause of capitalism, and it has been worked well, but they reckoned without the knowledge that the working class is reaching into their very kitchens and enlisting the women in behalf of the Socialist movement.

In the stores and offices, every kind of coercion has been practiced, and scores of men and women who have dared to express a hope that the workers would win, have been discharged. This hardship put upon the discharged ones has made them the most earnest workers in the Socialist cause. Many of them have been employed at Socialist headquarters, and are the most devoted workers.

Precinct captains in the districts where the heaviest capitalistic votes were cast at the primary report there was a distinct thawing out when it was seen that the Socialists were about to carry the city. The police, who have heretofore unhesitatingly clubbed the Socialist speaker and worker, are now in a most deferential mood. As a matter of fact, a large number of the patrolmen of the city have joined the party, and red cards are resting beneath many a blue blouse. The police realize, in most instances, that they are of the working class, and that their interests lie with the success of the movement.

Thirty-three German societies, represented by delegates, met last week and decided to throw their entire strength back of the Socialists in the final election. This means several thousand votes which did not figure either way in the primary election. The Germans have aroused their women, and they are registering in large numbers. The County Clerk's office is almost swamped with returns.

Pink registration teas are the latest rage among the elite of the city. At the fashionable Friday Morning Club, the Ebell Club, and other exclusive women's organizations, the leaders are making the suffrage a "fluffy ruffles" fad.

Society writers on the kept press are outdoing themselves in doing fine descriptive writing of the entrancing scenes. To the soft murmur of sparkling fountains, 'mid the cool, green palms, 'neath a bower of asparagus plumosis, the unbonneted ladies poured tea and talked of the perfectly awful things that would happen if the Socialists gained power. Outside, the footmen hold Fido, and the chauffeurs talk of the way the working class had walloped the exploiters at the primary.

"Lady registers" poised their diamond-studded gold fountain pens and listened intently to the little fibs the lady voteresses told about their ages. Some were refused registration because they were less than five feet in height.

While these delightful social functions were in progress the Socialists were getting scores of workers in the field, and are registering at least 1500 women a day.

Alarmed at the success of the workers, hundreds of paid deputies were put in the field by the corporations that are backing the present corrupt administration. These deputies began a campaign for registration that developed a scandal when it was discovered that they were destroying registration papers of those who had declared themselves Socialists.

The capitalist newspapers are screaming wildly that the credit of the city will be ruined if the Socialists are elected. Bankers are snarling that the bonds for the aqueduct will not sell if the land grabbers and grafters are thrown out of power in Los Angeles.

Socialists are working on plans to withdraw all bank deposits and start a co-operative bank in Los Angeles. The fight grows in bitterness every hour. Nothing but the lack of funds can keep the workers from winning in the campaign they are carrying on against unlimited money power.

The bankers of Los Angeles are snarling and making covert threats about what will happen in case the Socialists are elected at the final voting day. They are growing louder in their muttering and their first open action will be met by the Socialists, who are perfecting plans to meet the bankers on their own grounds. As soon as arrangements are completed, the Socialists will try to get before a Clearing House committee with the news that 20,000 accounts will be withdrawn within the next ten days if the bankers insist that credits will be impaired when the Socialists go into power. If the war is to begin, it may as well begin right now. Los Angeles has a Postal Savings Bank, and thousands of accounts can be placed there.

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Deposits, June 30th, 1911.....\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets\$47,173,498 51

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1911

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler.	560 Sacramento
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster.	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow, J. S.	88 First
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	643 Stevenson
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(89)	Boehme & McCreedy.	557 Clay
(99)	*Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340 Ninth
(5)	Daly City Record.	Daly City, Cal.
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12)	Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(178)	Dickinson & Scott.	343 Front
(79)	Dignan, T. J.	1896 Steiner
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir.	330 Jackson
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner.	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Ten Bosch.	340 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(122)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	461 Bush
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn.	563 Clay
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2349 Market
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	532 Commercial
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60)	*Post.	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press.	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth

(77)	Quick Print.	2075 Market
(33)	Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press.	377 Hayes
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(34)	Williams, Jos.	1215 Turk
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(112)	Wolf, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
MAILERS.	
Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Sorensen Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
 Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'y
 Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

There are still a number of members who have not filled out their registration blanks. This is an imperative necessity, and members failing to register will find themselves without any claim for benefits. Register at once.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held next Sunday, November 12th, at Faust Hall, Eddy street and Anna Lane, at 2:30 p. m.

Contributions to the McNamara Defense Fund are being solicited by H. M. Alexander. Those who desire to contribute can also be accommodated at the secretary's office, as Secretary Michelson has a book authorizing him to receive donations.

The meeting last Sunday resolved itself into a committee of the whole for consideration of the newspaper and machine scale, when each paragraph was taken up and thoroughly discussed. The committee completed its work and reported to the union. Final action will be taken at the next regular meeting, the last Sunday in the present month, and at that time every member interested should be in attendance.

The benefit to Mrs. Gavin, given by the Woman's Auxiliary, was concluded at the meeting on Thursday evening, one of the table covers going to Mrs. James P. Olwell, one to Thomas F. Hearn, and the owner of the third one has not yet put in an appearance, but the cover is being held at the secretary's office, awaiting the presentation of credentials for same. The name of the holder is not known to the ladies, though they have the number of it—731.

The label committee has changed its meeting from Monday to Tuesday evening, and will meet at headquarters each Tuesday evening hereafter. Members having non-label printed matter should forward the same to Room 237, 787 Market street, where the label committee will take charge of same, and see that all such matter is returned to the parties issuing same.

The total vote on the various constitutional amendments at the recent referendum election is announced by Secretary Hays as follows: First Proposition—To provide that in the laws of the International Union the beneficial statutes shall be grouped, for, 27,112; against, 3318. Second Proposition—To more clearly define the duties of representatives, for, 27,786; against, 2822. Third Proposition—To increase the salary of the mailer or (third) vice-president from \$100 to \$200 per annum, for, 20,532; against, 10,210. Fourth Proposition—To increase the number of indorsing unions necessary to the submission of an amendment from 50 to 100 and fix the time for obtaining indorsements at three months, for, 16,305; against, 13,935. Fifth Proposition—To establish a graduated burial benefit and collect an assessment of one-half of one per cent for its maintenance, for, 18,211; against, 12,895. Sixth Proposition—To gradually bring about the abolition of the piece-scale system on machines, for, 24,904; against, 5823.

The following from the Houston "Labor Journal" tells of a printer well known to many of the members of No. 21: "W. W. (Weary Willie) Waterhouse, of Walla Walla, Wash., arrived in town Monday. W. W. looks as though he has been enjoying a season of prosperity. He tells me that he has revised his itinerary during the last season, to include more stops, consequently his visits in the future will be a little farther apart. He also told me that he intended investing in some suburban land near here, where he expects to go into the chicken and garden truck business. Some of his friends nearly exploded when they heard him making serious inquiries as to the kind of water he could get on the land he was inspecting. 'The getting of pure water is a very important matter on a chicken farm,' said W. W. His friends say it doesn't seem natural to hear him fretting about pure water."

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohy, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland, Cal.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters Hall, 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th St., secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Hall.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Ramermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—H. Will, 73A De Long Ave.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

NON-UNION BREAD.

No doubt you have heard about the "Tip Top Bread" which is being extensively advertised throughout the country. It is absolutely non-union and unfair to organized labor.

The Ward Baking Company recently opened plants in this environment, and when representatives of the interested trades desired to unionize the same, their efforts were nil.

The Ward Baking Company is backed by the great Steel Trust; it is a gigantic monopoly employing sixteen boys to one journeyman as apprentices at low wages and long hours.

In a circular issued by the Ward-Corby Co. under date of June 9, 1911, which is one and the same concern, to its stockholders, they say: "You have from time to time been advised of the success and phenomenal growth of our company; \$600,000 was invested in the Chicago plant and our business has increased to 256,229 loaves per week. In Boston we note an increase of 59 per cent. We have accumulated a surplus amounting to \$465,581, which we have re-invested in our property. It has been decided to increase our capital stock from \$2,500,000 (\$1,000,000 preferred and \$1,500,000 common) to \$3,000,000.

"The earnings of the company are more than two and one-half times the dividend on the preferred stock."

The Corby Co. of Langdon, D. C., which manufactures yeast is also part of the Ward Baking Co., as is also the Daly Machine Co.

You will readily perceive and understand the tremendous struggle necessary to successfully combat this enormous capital and the powerful interests combined in the Ward Baking Co.

Organized labor can bring this concern to terms, if it will act unitedly and consistently and refuse to purchase the output, thrown upon the market everywhere. The surest way to determine whether breadstuff is union made is to demand the union label of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union on the same and to accept none other.

INSECT OR ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

The custom of allowing every child who has a taste for nature and animal life to possess an aquarium or to become a collector of butterflies, insects, or birds' eggs, is one much to be deplored.

It is a serious matter that hordes of schoolboys should be let loose over the country to destroy every moth, butterfly or dragon-fly they happen to find; many rare species, which are of course the most sought after, run a chance of becoming extinct.

The most serious evil of the practice is that it entirely does away with the idea of the sacredness of life. This is a bad lesson for a child to learn, and one which blunts his finer sensibilities. It is true that there are insects and other animals harmful to vegetation, that must be destroyed, but it is not well to encourage children to kill them.

The child collector in his eagerness to add another dead specimen to his collection is oblivious of the marvels connected with the life of the bright creature he covets.

A child responds readily to suggestion. Let us speak of the wonderful instincts many insects possess; how bees and ants, for example, combine to labor for the public benefit; the important part butterflies and bees play in the fertilization of flowers; the untold benefit earthworms confer on the soil—this last required the patient observation of Darwin to discover. All this will call out high faculties in a child. He will reverence living creatures. He will cultivate a high and lasting satisfaction in the study or chance observation of animals.

Consideration of the rights of animals is a good trait for a child. Consideration of the rights of other people is a good trait for a grown man or woman.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Direct approval of the campaign for the sale of Red Cross Seals has been given by the American Federation of Labor. At the last annual convention of the Federation a resolution was adopted, reading as follows:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has in every way possible aided the movement for the study and prevention of tuberculosis throughout the United States and Canada, and

"Whereas, The American National Red Cross has been in the past and is now making an especial effort, through the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, to secure funds to carry on the war against tuberculosis, and by means of the funds raised in this manner has been able to do much effective work in this direction, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor gives its indorsement to the movement of the American National Red Cross, and encourage its members to further in every reasonable way the sale of these seals in their respective communities."

There are now four special methods by which consumptive workmen in the United States are being cared for. In such cities as Albany, Elmira and Binghamton, N. Y., the unions support a separate pavilion or hospital. In cities like Hartford, New Britain and South Manchester, Conn., the workmen contribute towards the maintenance of a fund for the care of consumptives. The employers also contribute to these funds. There are also two national sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis owned and operated by labor unions, one by the International Typographical Union, and the other by the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

"But as long as consumption kills one in every three workmen between the ages of fifteen and forty-five," says The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, "more education, better shop and home conditions, and more hospitals are needed. Red Cross Seals provide these things."

Phone Douglas 1309 Room 540 Mills Bldg.

RICHARD CAVERLY

Agent.

**Don't Carry Life Insurance,
Let It Carry You.**

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METHODS OF SUICIDE.

The State Board of Health in its monthly bulletin has the following to say concerning the public health:

"If the old saying that 'Silence gives consent' is sound, one may say truthfully, if cynically, that there are ways in which a man may accomplish his own destruction, not only with the tacit approval of the American public, but with some assurance of sympathy. He may not shoot himself or attempt to take poison without incurring public censure and the restraint of law. If he jumps off a ferryboat, traffic is suspended until he is rescued and turned over to the police and the newspapers for investigation. He may not turn on the gas, even in his own house, and quietly snuff out the lives of his family and himself without encountering serious penalties under the law if he fails in his purpose.

"If he will go about it deliberately and with patience, he may destroy himself and his children and even their descendants, while society looks on with the single comment, 'It's his own affair.' The tuberculosis method and the alcohol-syphilis method are examples of well known means of self-destruction of life and efficiency. There is no more logic in preventing a man from filling his heart with lead than in preventing his filling his lungs with tubercles. Bullets and consumption are about equal in their effectiveness, but it takes the latter six months or a year longer to do its work.

"It is universally conceded to be the duty of government to prevent murder in all its forms. California's 'poison law' is a wise measure, and its vigorous enforcement has saved many persons from suicide or from habits leading to things far worse than death, but it is relatively of far greater importance to society that the tenement-house law should be enforced with equal energy. The enforcement of our public health laws generally would greatly reduce the needless loss of life and health which is now going on all about us. Doubtless the time will come when society's distinction between law and license will be based upon the prevention of those things which are fatal to good health as well as to life itself.

"Legislation toward this end should not be erratic nor extreme. There should be no undue interference with personal liberty, and each advance should be safeguarded by the adoption of adequate administrative measures. On the other hand, there should be no shirking of responsibility for steady progress. We must make an end of approved methods of suicide and murder."

The International Molders' Union of North America recently concluded an agreement with the Central Molders' Association of Scotland, by which the two organizations will in the future interchange membership cards. This agreement is similar to those already in existence between the I. M. U. and all other European molders' unions. A union molder may now transfer to any local or branch in any of these countries in which jurisdiction he may be working by depositing his card in the usual way and no initiation fee will be charged.

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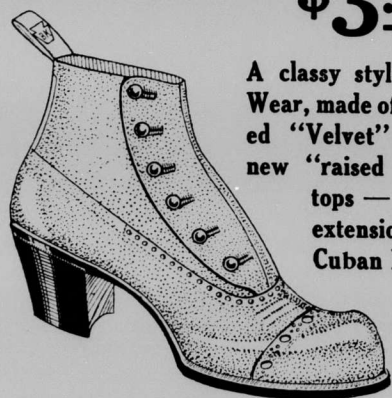
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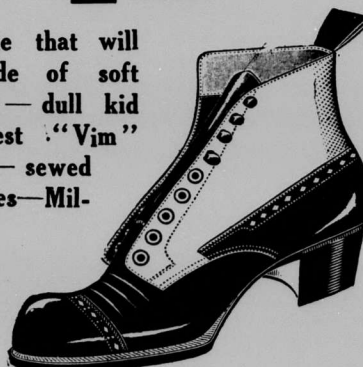


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